

"Liberty and Union—Now and Forever—One and Inseparable."

The Union State Ticket!

FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID TODD, of Mahoning.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
BENJ. STANTON, of Logan.

TREASURER OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOSIAH SCOTT, of Butler.

CONTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
JOSEPH H. RILEY, of Franklin.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
BENJ. R. COWEN, of Belmont.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN TORRENCE, of Hamilton.

The State Union Convention.

We publish a synopsis of the proceedings of this Convention in another column. The *State Journal* represents the attendance as the largest of the kind ever before convened at the capital. Promptly at the appointed hour the delegates assembled into the building appointed for the meeting, but this was found too small, and in alarm spread that it was unsafe for so great a number. In the afternoon an adjournment was had to the Hall of the House of Representatives; but this too was found to be too small; thereupon the vast throng adjourned to the Eastern Portico of the Capitol, and the Convention was organized in the open air, with the venerable and distinguished Thos. Ewing as President. The convention was characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling, and in its nominations it carried out the spirit of the proposed union of the people of all political parties, on the sole basis of the vigorous prosecution of the war to the suppression of the rebellion. The excellent speech of Mr. Ewing on taking the Chair seemed to give an elevation to the whole proceeding quite unusual on such occasions, and indicative of the stern spirit of loyalty that is rising in the public mind. The ticket is an unexceptionable hall that is to constitute ability, energy, and integrity in official position. The gentlemen put in nomination are all of the highest standing in public life, and of unblemished reputation as citizens. Their election is certain by the largest popular majority the State of Ohio has ever recorded. The resolutions are just as they should be, brief, clear, and unequivocal. They present the whole issue that is now tendered to our people, without compromise or circumlocution. Upon that issue, and for that ticket, Ohio will pronounce a verdict that will seal the political doom of the secessionist traitors in our midst who would dishonor the name of our State and disgrace her history.

Revival of Business.

We notice by our exchanges that there is a grand revival of business, in all branches now dawdling in the loyal States. With full demand for all of their various products that their operative force can supply. Instead of holding the commercial paper of business houses, capitalists are now investing with a freedom amounting almost to eagerness in the obligations of the Government, which are now made to assume a form both safe and profitable. The hoarded treasure of the country is consequently drawn out in streams, from \$500 to \$50,000, and placed in the hands of the Government. The needed wants of the treasury are thus replenished, while a stimulus is immediately given to the trade and manufactures. Because, it must be noted, that the treasury does not absorb and retain these hundreds of millions that the people provide; nor does the Government send it abroad for the purpose of procuring any of the products of foreign lands. But it is paid out at home, and for supplies that our people furnish. It goes to the soldier, who in turn supports a family therewith. It goes to purchase food and clothing for the support of hundreds of thousands of men in the field; and thus the producers—the farmer and manufacturer—are the recipients of these immense disbursements. The wool, the pork, beef, grain, horses, &c., of the fields, are bought and paid for by the Government in immeasurable quantities. The products of the loom, and the workshop, of the foundry, and the tannery, are in constant demand and promptly paid for by the Government, which now stands as the great customer of the people's industry. And thus the Government becomes the avenue through which hoarded millions are to find their way into circulation among the people. In this manner it is, as all may see, that a condition of war is not, and indeed cannot be, a stagnation in money matters.

Marshall's Diplomacy.

The rebel Governor of Kentucky has written a letter to the President requesting him to disband the Union camps in that State. He thinks the President ought to recognize and respect her independence and neutrality, the call of the Union men for protection notwithstanding. He is on to think that nothing is wanting to insure the peace and harmony of Kentucky but the breaking up of the Union camps. Quod loquor, really, when a portion of the State is already under the control of the rebel hordes. In reply the President does not seem to see the independence and neutrality of Kentucky, and he is surprised that a Governor of Kentucky should object to the presence of Kentuckians on her soil because they are ready to fight for the Union, especially when the loyal people of Kentucky desire these camps; and the honest hearted and patriotic President is surprised that Magoffin could have written so long a letter without expressing the least wish for the preservation of this glorious Union.

The Tribune's special says the court martial at Alexandria has sentenced thirty soldiers to be shot for various offenses.

Spirit and Action of Secessionism.

Most of our readers have perhaps already read the particulars of the terrible treachery of the secessionists of Missouri, in burning the lower timbers of a bridge over the Platte river, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, and by which a train of cars were precipitated into the river and a great number of lives lost. It seems to be recognized that rebellion is the sum of all crimes and villainies, and even men who had before maintained a decent reputation, as soon as they become secessionists, take to committing the most atrocious crimes as if they were the scum of barbarism. The atrocities of this rebellion exceed all the standard comparisons of barbarism. The execution of a service insurrection is a myth compared with those of this white insurrection. And yet, there are people among us whose chief concern is that the persons and property of these savages shall be protected by our armies, that no penalties shall be inflicted upon them, and no feeling of resentment entertained toward them, but they shall be permitted to come back into the Union by large concessions to cover the past, and by giving them everything in their own way in the future. Such might take a healthier view of justice and humanity if they had a father, mother, wife, son, daughter or child mangled in death at that railroad train, plunged into destruction because the secessionists felt that the mission of Secessionism was complete.

"Republican Dodge."

The party press of Ohio stigmatizes the Union movement as a "Republican dodge." Well, let's examine the matter and see. In the first place, Tod, Dorsey, Johnson, Holt, Dickinson, and a host of other "shining lights" of the Democratic party, have been in the movement from the start. The two first named gentlemen have since been selected as the standard-bearers of that movement in Ohio. If it was a Republican dodge would the very best officers in the State be voted to those who had never voted or even published with our party? Of course not. What a spirit of meanness, then, to attempt to prejudice the people against it by so palpably false a charge. However, the mass of the people are beginning to get their eyes open to this fact, and we venture to say it will be discredited by a majority of over 100,000, in October.

Favoritism.

That portion of the press of Ohio, which is trying to force the people to abandon the Union for the sake of party, are continually charging upon the State Administration "favoritism in the disposition of offices in the army." Now we are to apologize for the misdoings of Gov. Dennison, but we believe in "giving the devil his due." The official statement from headquarters shows that there are now 41 colonels, of whom 18 belonged to the Democratic and 18 to the Republican party and three to the American—the politics of 2 being unknown. Also, that there are among them 8 graduates of West Point, while ten saw service in Mexico, 2 in Europe, and 6 in Virginia; in militia service 2 have experience, and only 9 are from civil ranks, without military education or experience previous to the rebellion.

We would call the attention of our citizens to the importance of looking well to their dwellings, so as to guard against burglars. It is evident from recent demonstrations that robbers, having been driven by police guards from the cities, are making a systematic tour through the country towns where no night police is established.

At Richmond butter is worth 50, and coffee 45 cents per pound.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says the heavy growth of grass in some of the streets in that city "would pay the mow for his trouble."

The Northern Light, from Aspinwall arrived safely at New York on the 4th. She brought 180 passengers, and \$758,000 in specie.

The New York Herald says that the individual subscriptions to the Government loan in that city on Wednesday reached over \$800,000.

All the conductors on the Eastern Division of the P. & W. & C. R. Road have been arrested on the charge of embezzlement, except two.

Col. Corcoran, of New York Sixty-ninth, was put in furlough for several hours by the rebels at Richmond the other day, for refusing to answer to his name at roll call.

The death of Jeff. Davis has been confirmed and denied so often that we begin to feel that the old rebel is still alive. It is hardly probable that he can die a natural death.

The people of Kentucky are already taking steps to give the secessionist traitors a proper reception. Dispatches state that a cavalry regiment is now being raised in Louisville.

The prisoners from Hatteras, now at Beale's and Governor's Island, New York harbor, are kept in order by the Fire Zouaves, a corps, the especial detestation of all Southern rebels.

The Hatteras prisoners are to be confined on board the old frigate *Brandywine*, which is to be made a prison ship. The *Monaca* returns to her station on the leading squadron.

It has been found that the surrender of Fort Hatteras was not because they had exhausted their ammunition, as the rebel report stated, but simply because they could not help themselves.

The Great Rebellion.

The intelligence from North Carolina is highly gratifying. The loyal government will there soon be reinstated, and the glorious old North State will undoubtedly, again answer to roll call in Congress as its very own member. Those who had been dragged, and impressed into the Confederate army from that State are leaving in great numbers, and voluntarily taking the oath of allegiance to the Government. Two full brigades of loyalists have been enrolled in that State. The steamer *Pawnee* still lies in Hatteras Inlet and the *Sasipahanna* on the outside. The latter ran down to Ocracoke Inlet and found the fortifications there completely deserted. The rebels had carried away their guns, and a white flag was exhibited. The attack upon the Hatteras forts seems, according to Gen. Butler's report, to have been a very fieldish affair. Owing to the heavy surf upon the shoal coast, the boats were swamped in landing the troops, and a rising storm compelled the fleet to make offing at night, leaving 315 of our soldiers on shore within reach of 615 of the enemy, and as the rebel *Barron* added a thousand more within call. Besides this, two of the vessels got ashore within range of the principal fort, before the surrender. It would seem, that with all the casualties to help them, the rebels ought to have made a more effective fight.

There are so many conflicting reports about the movements of troops in the vicinity of Washington, we scarcely know which to believe. The rebels opposite Washington estimate their force at 125,000 strong. They threaten an attack this week. They may have plenty of provisions and whiskey. Family stores have, however, been entirely drained of salt, sugar and coffee. No money can purchase these necessities. Men frequently come down to the river and in piteous terms beg their Maryland neighbors for a pint of these articles. Cattle are suffering for salt. A scanty supply is sometimes obtained from fish brine, and this is very rare.

A horrible piece of vandalism was perpetrated in Missouri on the 3d inst. Some rebel villains burned the *Centers* of the railroad bridge on the Hannibal road, 9 miles east of St. Joseph, so as to let the bridge remain apparently safe, but which, when the train came upon it, sunk into the Platte river below, with all its freight of human life, numbering between 80 and 100 souls.

The train reached the bridge about 11 o'clock at night, and no sooner had the locomotive measured upon it than some 40 yards of the structure gave way, precipitating the entire train into the water below, which was about 2 feet deep. All the seats in the passenger coaches were torn loose and shoved to the front, carrying men, women and children in a promiscuous heap down the declivity and burying them among the crushed timbers, or throwing them out of the cars through the broken sides. Jagged pieces of flooring impaled some, and others were mangled by machinery boring through the timbers; several were caught between planks pressing together like a vice, others were struck by parts of the roof as it came down with mighty force. Still others were bent with pieces of glass, while wounds and blood and agony prevailed all over the frightful scene, and shrieks of pain were mingled with cries of terror. The fall was about 35 feet. Only three of the whole number came out unharmed, and nearly half of them were instantly killed. One of the injured party went to St. Joseph and got an engine, physicians and other necessities for the wounded. The records show that this great wrong, belong to that land a party in the north are crying peace for. Is it any wonder Fremont found it necessary to proclaim martial law?

On the morning of the 6th inst., Gen. Grant, with two regiments of infantry, one of light artillery and two gun boats took possession of Paducah, Kentucky. He found secession flags flying in different parts of the city, in expectation of greeting the arrival of the rebel army which was reported 30,000 strong, 16 miles distant. Loyal citizens tore down the flags on the arrival of our troops. Gen. Grant took possession of the telegraph office, railroad depot, and marine hospital, and found large quantities of complete rations and leather for the army. It can no longer now be denied that Kentucky soil has been invaded by the rebels. Hickman and Columbus, the two most important Kentucky towns on the Mississippi are occupied by them, and their possession of Paducah would have given them the control of the western part of the State, including the power to stop the navigation of the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee rivers, and possession of several lines of railroad. Some 50 rebel officers were at Paducah, but succeeded in making their escape on the first approach of the fleet.

The London Engineer, in speaking of the recent experiments at Shoeburyness, Armstrong's 200-pounder the most powerful cannon in the world, but the shot of the big gun at Fortress Monroe is more than twice as large, and the gun is consequently more than twice as powerful. The two guns, the 12-inch rifled and the 15-inch smooth bore, are the most powerful pieces of ordnance that have ever yet been made.

A Massachusetts soldier, who passed through the City of New York a few weeks since, was asked how many regiments Massachusetts would send? His reply was: "She will send a regiment a week for six months, and if that does not do them she will come herself."

The sword of Commodore Barron has been presented to the President. The rebel Commodore was captured in full regiments, and the state of the government he was in at the time of his capture is a very curious one. The flag ship of the expedition—the *Minnesota* was formerly under the command of this same Commodore Barron.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, left Washington within the week to raise a regiment of men, of which he should be Colonel. He writes that he has already offered him more than two thousand men, and that he can bring a brigade without any trouble.

Col. Lucin Andrews of the Ohio 4th, who was carried home to Gambier from Western Virginia on a bed of sickness, is considered to be in a critical condition. His disease is typhoid fever, from the effects of which he has had deliriums for some days.

The New York Journal of Commerce learns from undoubted authority that the rebel officers captured at Hatteras admit that they received information from Fortress Monroe of the intended expedition, so that they were not taken by surprise, as was generally supposed.

The State Union Convention.

(Special Dispatch to the *Commonwealth*, Sept. 8.)
The Union Convention met at 11 o'clock. Thos. G. Mitchell of Hamilton county was chosen temporary Chairman, and Mr. Groom of Franklin, Secretary.

The President, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the compliment, which was no ordinary one.

This was no ordinary political Convention. One duty was, it is true, to select candidates, but that had been performed for half a century before that in but part of our duty. We meet under circumstances which never called us together before.

The whole fabric of the Government is shaken to its center. The flag is discolored, and in our midst are many who, by capitulation, are disposed to sustain traitors in the destruction of our Constitutional Liberty. He urged briefly and earnestly, the necessity of the amendment by the Convention of a single proposition, namely, that we have a Government, and that it is threatened, and we mean to reflect back to the people that our country shall be preserved, and that every one who is not for the Government is against it. Whoever hesitates at this time, is an enemy of the Government. He was for no submission to, or compromise with traitors.

The speech was received with tremendous cheers. The committees were then appointed on credentials, permanent organization, and resolutions, and the Convention adjourned till two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at the theater, but adjourned to the Capital steps. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Thos. Ewing for President and one Vice President from each Congressional District, and three Secretaries.

Mr. Ewing, on taking the Chair, said he deeply appreciated the honor conferred on him. The Convention was one of great importance, being the embodiment of a movement the most momentous. The nation is in a situation the most difficult and trying in its history. We meet, as the representatives of the people, to express their will, feeling, and purposes, and give voice to their beliefs. It is their purpose to support the Government, and put down rebellion. To do this, they proposed and moved, and he proposed, that they should be employed to effect this. Different persons have different opinions. This is to be expected; but the only method by which the power of the nation must be exercised is through the agency of the lawfully constituted authority of the country. Some may be dissatisfied with the Government, but we cannot throw off the Government. Those who do not support the Executive do not support the Government. The time may have been when it was otherwise, but it was not now. When our capital is threatened by the hostile force of armed rebels is not the time to refuse our support to the National Executive. Force must now be met with force. He remembered a time when South Carolina, her Nullification Act, threatened rebellion. He had always opposed Gov. Jackson, but at that time he had twenty other good Whigs went to him and gave in their resignations.

The ship of State is among breakers. The master of the vessel cannot save her alone. He did not propose to enquire what Lincoln had done or what Buchanan had done. He proposed to let that all pass, and that only be done by sustaining the Executive. He wanted all past feilings and prejudices laid aside. He belonged to no party since 1854, but he now belonged to the party of the people. Let Democrats and Republicans lay aside their accounts and be one. He added to the cause of the rebellion, and said neither party was directly to blame. The loss of the difficult lay deeper. Ever since 1833, South Carolina had been educating her sons in the heresy of rebellion. That State will never come back to her old allegiance. It is not to be brought back by the strong arm of the Government. He then referred to the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Charleston as one step toward rebellion; said no State except South Carolina had declared by the voice of the people in favor of secession.

He had heard many objections to the present Administration. His only objection was, it forbore too long, and did not put forth its whole strength soon enough. On the question of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by the President, he could not say whether or not it was strictly according to the Constitution—no to the letter of the law; but this was no time to stop and question such authority. He thought the writ had been suspended in half the cases that it ought to have been. This was the only objection. He concluded that those who fail to support the Executive fail to support the Constitution and laws.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following unanimous report:
Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the secession of the Southern States, in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms against the Capitol that is the seat of the Government, and all of these measures of mere passion or resentment, will react only on our duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of revenge or ill will, but for the maintenance of the Union, and for the purpose of overruling or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the course of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and right of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Resolved, In the language of Hon. Joe Holt, we are for this Union without conditions—one and indivisible, now and forever; for its preservation we will exert every effort of blood and treasure against its assailants, and against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of rebels.

Adopted with tremendous cheers.
The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates.
David Todd was nominated for Governor by acclamation. Hon. B. F. Stanton was on the second ballot nominated for Governor. Dr. Dorsey was nominated for Treasurer by acclamation. Scott was nominated for Supreme Judge on the second ballot. Josh. Riley for Comptroller on the second ballot. B. R. Cowen for Secretary of State on the second ballot. John Lawrence for the Board of Public Works on the second ballot. We were for the Union, the Democrats, three Republicans and one American, and gives universal satisfaction. Adjourned.

TO UNION MEN.

THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL, as the CENTRAL ORGAN of the Great Union Movement in Ohio, having entered upon its campaign with the intention of applying its united energies to the maintenance of the Union platform, is offered to the patronage of Union men with confidence in their liberality.

We offer the Daily Journal for two months, covering the period of the campaign, at the following reduced rates:

1 Copy	.....	\$1.00
2 Copies	.....	1.90
3 "	.....	2.70
4 "	.....	3.50
5 "	.....	4.30
10 "	.....	7.50

Clubs made up on the lines of railroads will receive their packages by the earliest morning train.

The amount must accompany the order. Write the name and address of the person to receive the paper.

Ohio Papers, with which we exchange, will please insert this, and send us a copy marked.

HURTY, ALLEN & Co.

The Union State Central Committee.

The following is the Union State Central Committee: J. B. Warren, Hamilton; Peter Zinn, Hamilton; Jacob Williams, Butler; T. E. Cunningham, Allen; O. Waterman, Fulton; C. Brand, Brown; W. B. Fairchild, Green; G. F. Starnman, Delaware; John Hartman, Marion; S. M. Pein, Ross; P. F. Remond, Hocking; H. S. Smith, Franklin; Geo. Ross, Richland; C. C. Wick, Ashland; L. Seagrunt, Tuscarawas; George Benedict, Washington; J. C. Douglas, Guernsey; A. Hart, Portage; P. Hitchcock, Geauga; George F. Brown, Trumbull; S. B. Shotwell, Geauga.

(From the Louisville Journal, August 21.)

The Plan of the Disunion Party of Kentucky—How they Propose to Pre-empt.
We have not a doubt that the plan of the disunion party of the State is, as stated by our Frankfort correspondent yesterday, to gather a large force at Frankfort as secretly as possible, take the State Arsenal with all cannon, arms and ammunition, tear up the railroad, cut the telegraph wires, and force the Legislature to obey their will.

This is the sort of work that was done at Richmond in Virginia. The State Convention assembled there to deliberate and decide in regard to the passage of an ordinance of secession. The secession leaders feared that matters would not go to suit them. Suddenly the capital, in which the Convention was in session, was surrounded by a mob of ten thousand men, headed by desperate leaders. The mob boisterously demanded the passage of a secession ordinance. At first no response came from within the capitol, but the mob loudly roared, and would have proceeded to actual violence if Gov. Wise and other leaders of the Convention had not made their appearance on the portico and given their solemn pledge that the Convention would pass a secession ordinance within forty-eight hours. The mob withdrew, but with an understood termination of the secession should not be kept. The pledge was kept.

We may have a chance to see whether the programme so summarily executed at Richmond can be executed in like manner at Frankfort. Things will certainly look very dark there first.

The Defense of the City—Fortifications and Entrenchments.

Some hundred feet of labor have been busily at work for ten days or two weeks past, digging extensive trenches and building great works and fortifications at numerous chosen points, commanding the western, southwestern and southern entrances to the city.

About a quarter of a mile south-west of Lafayette Park Mr. John Born has been working about one hundred and fifty men since the 16th of August. They have nearly completed a trench of an irregular zigzag circumference of eight hundred feet, by nine feet deep and seven to nine feet wide. Along the west side of this extensive trench has been thrown up a soil breastwork of earth six feet in height. Five 61-caliber and some smaller guns are to be planted on this earthwork.

About forty workmen were engaged here yesterday to hasten the completion of these works. A number of guards were stationed around the place, but visitors were freely passed inside.

Entrenchments similar to these have just been commenced near the Catholic Church, corner of Clark Avenue and Twenty-fourth street; others are being rapidly completed in the immediate neighborhood of the Marine Hospital, encroaching a little on the grounds of Mr. Woerner's residence. Three quarters of a mile south of Lafayette Park, on the Gravois road, extensive breastworks have been thrown up and mounted with heavy cannon.

The object of these defensive preparations are probably to render the city safe under a much smaller body of troops than would otherwise be necessary for its defense.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

George B. Smith vs. Wm. R. Truesdale et al.
By virtue of an order of sale issued in the above cause by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Wood county, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered, I will offer for sale at public vendue at the door of court house in Perryburg, Wood county, Ohio, on

Saturday, October 19th, 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m. of that day, the following lands, to-wit: commencing 6 rods and three feet south of the N. W. corner of the sec. 1 of section number 19, township number 2, north of range 13 east in Wood county, Ohio, thence running east 13 rods; thence south six rods and three feet; thence west 13 rods; thence north six rods and three feet to the place of beginning. Appraised at \$1,237.50.

G. E. GUYER, Sheriff.

Damon & Tyler, att'ys.

Sept. 10th, 1861—1943322.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the probate court of Crawford county Ohio, I will offer for sale on the 12th day of October, 1861, between 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m., the following described lands, situate in Wood county, Ohio, to-wit: the N. E. 1/4 of sec. 27, T. 3, R. 3, north of range 12 east; also the S. 1/2 of the N. E. 1/4 of sec. 34, T. 3, R. 3, north of range 12 east. Sale to take place on the premises. Terms, 1/3 cash, 2/3 in one, and 1/3 in two years, with interest from day of sale.

J. S. KESINGER, adm'r of D. Ayers, dec'd, and guardian of Mary Ayers.
Sept. 6th, 1861—19434.

ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the County of Wood county have granted an order for a view and survey of a proposed county road, commencing on the line between Wood and Hamilton counties at the post between sections 28 and 30, T. 3, R. 3, north of range 12 east, on the section line six miles and three feet to terminate; and that the view and survey will meet at the house of Jonathan Meyer on the 14th day of October next.

J. D. BRONSON, principal pet'r.
Sept. 7, 1861—194350.

DITCH LETTING.

Notice is hereby given on the 14th day of October next, at the house of John H. Ford, in Perry township, I will let to the lowest bidder in separate sections, the making of ditch No. 43, commencing near the corner of section 1 in said township, at station 30 of the original survey of the Fort ditch, so called; thence northwesterly through said section to the east line thereof, terminating about 80 rods south of the corner of section 1 of said township. Said ditch is divided into 17 sections of 20 rods each, excepting the last which is 16 rods long. Width of bottom 8 ft. Depth 18 inches. The earth to be removed at least 3 feet from the bank slopes. The work to be completed to the acceptance of the county commissioners, at a time to be agreed upon at the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock a. m.

ADISON, SMITH, Auditor
Perryburg, Sept. 7, 1861—19435.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

H. J. Edwards vs. E. E. Edwards.
A writ of attachment was this day issued by S. W. St. John, Justice of the Peace of Plain Township, Wood county, Ohio, against the goods and chattels of said E. E. Edwards for the sum of five hundred and seventy-five cents and twenty dollars, payable cash.

H. R. JEROME, pl'ff.
Sept. 4, 1861—19436.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Run away from the residence of Oliver Hamman, in Clinton township, Wood county, Ohio, on the 29th of August, 1861, a boy by the name of George Machermon, aged fifteen years. Wilson left he was in his shirt sleeves. The returner will be rewarded by six cents.

GIUDON HAMMAN.
Sept. 24, 1861—19437.

FORT MEIGS NURSERY.

As the season is approaching for the transplanting of trees, &c., we beg to call the attention of those interested to our large and well selected stock of

Considerable quantities of Fruit, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Quince, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Pie-Plant, Grapes, &c. We have full assortments of Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, which we will sell at war prices.

POMEROY & BROS.
Office at the Perryburg Bank Building, Perryburg, Ohio. Give a call.

LAURA H. SMITH et al.
Geo. STRAIN, att'y.
July 21st, 1861—125416.

GOODS & GROCERIES.

LET THE WORLD READ.
GO TO THE STORE OF
W. J. HITCHCOCK.
NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!
NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!
NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!
NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!
NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!
NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

"HEAD QUARTERS!"

The largest stocks of goods ever offered in this market, embracing an endless variety of articles

STAPLE, FANCY AND FASHIONABLE,
In the selection of which no effort has been spared to render it as attractive as possible, is now being opened at the

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

of W. J. Hitchcock, on the corner of Front and Louisville Avenue, Perryburg, Ohio.

My stock is new and well selected and embraces the best, latest and cheapest styles of

QUALITY is the BEST TEST of CHEAPNESS.

Inspection and Comparison will prove that for variety, elegance, richness, cheapness, beauty and quantity, this stock is unsurpassed by any now offered in the West.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!

In this department great advantage may be obtained by close cash buyers, from the fact that the goods are bought cash directly of the eastern dealers and manufacturers, and all imported goods are sold at just what it costs to import them, hence he can afford to sell goods at

MUCH LOWER PRICES

than goods are generally sold, which is an item of great interest to the people of Wood county. A sufficient inducement, we take it, to make Perryburg the trading point.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

In this department, we have the largest and most complete assortment in Northern Ohio. Made up according to the latest fashions and in the most substantial manner, warranted to give the very best satisfaction, or no sale.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &C.

Those wishing to purchase anything in this line will find it their advantage to pay me a visit before purchasing elsewhere. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to my extensive stock, feeling assured it will be most profitably spent.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.
W. J. HITCHCOCK.
Perryburg, January 24, 1861.

GRAND OPENING OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING,

Crockery and Glassware,

WOODENWARE, HARDWARE,